

Indiana State Sentinel.

TRI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIOLENCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 17, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor.

PARIS C. DUNNING.

Members of the Legislature.

Are invited to subscribe for the Semi-weekly and Weekly State Sentinel. We shall take great pains to make it generally useful to men of all professions. And there can be no doubt that it is comparatively the cheapest newspaper published in this State.

The State Debt.

The bill to provide for the payment of the public debt, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, was passed to be engrossed in the Senate on yesterday. The whole day was occupied in discussing various proposed amendments; and one of much importance, providing that the law shall not take effect until one half of our outstanding bonds shall be cancelled, by being exchanged for the new bonds proposed to be issued by the bill. The effect of this amendment is to make the canal pay for one half of the principal of the present debt, (excepting Bank bonds.) It is a much more favorable arrangement than could have been secured by the bill as it passed the House. Without this amendment, we could not fully approve of the bill. We have no doubt the House will concur in the Senate's amendment, and thus will be effected an arrangement of this immensely important subject, which, we hope, will be satisfactory to our bondholders, and within the ability of the people to meet.

The Revenue bill passed the House of Representatives on yesterday, providing for an assessment of 25 cents on the hundred dollars and 75 cents poll tax, in anticipation of the passage of the bill in relation to the State debt.

MICHAEL G. BRIGIT, Esq., was, on last evening, re-elected Agent of State for two years. The vote stood as follows:

	1st.	2d.
M. G. Bright, -	62	74
C. H. Test, -	47	48
R. A. Chandler, -	22	00
Nathaniel McClure, -	19	14

Mr. Chandler's name was withdrawn after the first vote.

For Lossee of the State Prison, the vote stood as follows, to-wit:

S. H. Patterson, -	-	96
Simon Bottorff, -	-	43

Samuel H. Patterson was declared duly elected for ten years, to pay \$8,000 per annum to the State.

For Warden of State Prison.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Alex. Britton, -	47	49	49
Samuel H. Mullen, -	20	14	0
James Boyer, -	23	7	0
Wm. Lee, -	41	60	73
Blank, -	3	3	9

William Lee was declared duly elected for three years from the 14th June next.

Missouri Constitution.

We learn through the St. Louis Reporter, that the State Convention now engaged in the work of making a new Constitution for the State of Missouri, have decided that there shall be no corporate banking in future—no emission of paper for circulation, by corporations or individuals; and that the Legislature may sell out its stock in the Bank of Missouri, at such time and in such manner as may be designated by law. It has also been decided that, hereafter, the State shall neither invest nor deposit money in the stock or vaults of any corporation. The Convention has moreover decided that stockholders shall be individually liable [to the full amount of their fortunes,] in all corporations, except municipal, political, charitable and educational. And, in addition to this, all charters are to be repealable by a majority of the Legislature—last, not least, the State is to be prohibited from borrowing money for internal improvements. All these are highly desirable reforms, and we shall greatly rejoice to see them sanctioned and adopted by the people.

We had determined to say no more about A. F. Morrison or his paper, and this is the reason why we did not notice his numerous false statements in relation to the late Democratic State Convention. We are however requested to publish a letter from Bloomington, (where Morrison formerly lived,) in rejoinder to his assaults upon the democratic convention of that county. We do this simply as a matter of justice to our friends there, and with no intention of renewing any personal controversy between ourselves and Morrison.

Mr. Hannegan of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. J. W. Davis, Owen, Henley, and Wick, will receive our thanks for valuable public documents.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A few friends of the New York Morning News, a sterling Democratic paper, have presented the establishment with an entirely new set of types, as a testimonial of their approbation of the course of its talented editor, J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq. The committee who made this gift, consists of Chas. O'Connor, James McCullough, Wm. Chamberlain, Moses Taylor, D. C. Pentz—all, says the Evening Post, eminent merchants of that city. The editor acknowledges the compliment in a long letter of thanks and good resolutions for the future.

TEXAS.—An election was held in Texas on the 15th inst. for Governor and members of the Legislature. The returns indicate that J. P. Henderson is elected Governor. It is regarded as certain that Gen. S. Houston will be elected one of the United States Senators.

GROWING INDIGNANT.—A tax-collector was recently burnt in effigy in Carroll county, Md. The following resolution was passed on the occasion:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that any man who would undertake to collect the State tax for the benefit of European or American stock gamblers, brokers, and speculators, would bottle the sun-shine, and huckster out the dew of heaven.

Wm. W. Nofsinger, a lad of five or six summers, and son of Dr. Nofsinger, Representative from Parke county, was killed by the kick of a horse at his grandfather's, in Putnam county, on Monday the 29th ult.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS.—James Thomas, formerly Governor of Maryland, died at his residence in St. Mary's county, on Christmas day, aged 62 years.

The Washington Correspondent of a New York paper, complains that an honorable member from Indiana smokes cigars in the House, directly under the gallery occupied by the ladies.

We put it on record, says the Springfield Republic, that in the year 1845, in the town of Springfield, and State of Ohio, common cider sold for \$7 50 a barrel, apples \$1 50, and \$1 30 a bushel.

Judge Leigh, the executor of John Randolph, has purchased a large tract of land in Mercer Co., Ohio on which to locate the slaves, some 300, manumitted by that remarkable man.

Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, left New Orleans on the 29th ult., in the steamship New York for Galveston, to attend the Texas Conference.

The Apportionment.

The following table shows the strength of the parties (predicated on the result of the last Presidential election) in the respective Senatorial and Representative Districts, as provided for by the apportionment bill which has been passed by the present Legislature.—Journal.

SENATE.	DEMOCRATS.
Steuben, Dekalb and Noble, -	1
Elkhart and Lagrange, -	1
Allen, Wells and Adams, -	1
Jay, Blackford and Randolph, -	1
Franklin, -	1
Dearborn, -	1
Madison and Hancock, -	1
Carroll and Clinton, -	1
Tipton, -	1
Montgomery, -	1
Fountain, -	1
Shelby, -	1
Johnson, -	1
Morgan, -	1
Clay, Vigo and Sullivan, -	1
Owen and Greene, -	1
Monroe and Brown, -	1
Ohio and Switzerland, -	1
Clark, -	1
Jackson and Scott, -	1
Lawrence, -	1
Washington, -	1
Floyd, -	1
Orange and Crawford, -	1
Daviess and Martin, -	1
Pike, Gibson and Dubois, -	1
Fulton and Vanderburgh, -	1
Warwick, Spencer and Perry, -	1
Total, -	28

WHIGS.	DEMOCRATS.
Kosciusko, Whitley and Huntington, -	1
Wayne, -	1
Henry, -	1
Delaware and Grant, -	1
Wabash and Miami, -	1
Fulton, Marshall and St. Joseph, -	1
Laporte, Porter and Lake, -	1
Fayette and Union, -	1
Rush, -	1
Decatur, -	1
Tipton, Boone and Hamilton, -	1
Parke and Vermillion, -	1
Putnam, -	1
Hendricks, -	1
Marion, -	1
Bartholomew and Jennings, -	1
Harrison, -	1
Knox, -	1
Warren, White, Benton, Jasper, &c., -	1
Total, -	22

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WHIGS.	DEMOCRATS.
Wayne, -	4
Vigo, -	4
Parke, -	2
Putnam, -	2
Rush, -	2
Henry, -	2
Kosciusko, -	1
St. Joseph, -	1
Warren, -	1
Delaware, -	1
Vermillion, -	1
Hendricks, -	1
Union, -	1
Decatur, -	1
Jefferson, -	1
Ripley, -	1
Scott, -	1
Knox, -	1
Vanderburgh, -	1
Spencer, -	1
Perry, -	1
Harrison, -	1
Cass and Richardville, -	1
Laporte, -	2
Allen, -	2
*Lagrange and Noble, -	1
Randolph, -	1
Marion, -	1
Jefferson, -	3
Hamilton, -	2
Fayette, -	1
Daviess, -	0
Crawford, -	0
Ohio, -	0
Miami and Wabash, -	1
Total, -	48

*One each in 1846-50.

DEMOCRATS.	WHIGS.
Tipton, -	2
Montgomery, -	2
Posey, -	2
Franklin, -	2
Washington, -	2
Clark, -	2
Sullivan, -	1
Dearborn, -	1
Madison, -	1
Hancock, -	1
Johnson, -	1
Morgan, -	1
Clay, -	1
Greene, -	1
Owen, -	1
Lawrence, -	1
Dubois, -	1
Gibson, -	1
Warwick, -	1
Fountain, -	1
Elkhart, -	1
Carroll, -	1
Bartholomew, -	1
Boone, -	1
Shelby, -	2
Dearborn, -	2
Monroe and Brown, -	1
Daviess and Martin, -	1
Orange and Crawford, -	2
Ohio and Switzerland, -	1
Steuben and Dekalb, -	1
Whitley and Huntington, -	1
Wells and Adams, -	1
Marshall, Fulton and Stark, -	1
Porter and Lake, -	1
Pulaski, White and Benton, -	1
Jay and Blackford, -	1
Floyd, -	1
Pike, -	1
Total, -	52

The moment the democracy cease their opposition to the principles of monopoly, and do not war energetically against the measures through which those principles seek their development; that moment principles cease to be any essential difference between the two great parties which divide the country, and the politics of the nation must degenerate to a contest between a few eminent men and their adherents, in which the mass of the people are sure of being oppressed and plundered, let which ever of the two factions remain triumphant.—Ohio Statesman.

The London Morning Chronicle says that a committee is forming of members of the Bar and eminent Solicitors, for the purpose of setting on foot a public subscription, in honor of Mr. Justice Story. It is intended to offer to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn a marble statue of this eminent Judge, as a "tribute of respect due to an accomplished lawyer, whose immortal works are equally estimated in the 'mother country' and in the American States."

The Lancaster Intelligencer thinks the present of cows and sheep to Hon. Daniel Webster, by Prince Albert, was most appropriate.

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 3, 1846.

ORATION.

The SPEAKER announced that the business first in order was the report made yesterday by Mr. HARRISON, from the committee on Military Affairs, providing for the organization of two regiments of riflemen, and for other purposes. And the pending question was on the motion of Mr. H. to commit the said bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, took the floor.

In the year 1818, the British Government [the government remember] restored [that was the word] to the American Government what was called the British flag—that flag which had floated in triumph on every continent, and upon every wave of the universal world—was struck by a British officer, with all formalities, possession was surrendered; and an American officer, named Prevost, raised the American flag there in token of an unconditional surrender by the British Government—of at least the settlement on the Columbia river, and the American flag, as [Mr. I.] understood, had a right to "float the sky" there.

At the same time, or in the same year, through the agency of the honorable and venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams] then Secretary of State, was unfortunately [as Mr. I. conceived], though from the best motives—for he would do the gentleman from Massachusetts and the then President, Mr. Monroe, the justice to acknowledge that they had acted from the best motives—motives of peace, of compromise, of amity, which ought to actuate every government and every individual in a contest of this kind—was effected an unfortunate exchanging of alliances. We tied a Gordian knot by the convention in 1818, repeated in 1826, which that oracle of public opinion in both hemispheres—the press—now announced could only be cut by the sword. Such, however, was not his opinion. After the most careful consideration that he had been made in deference to the subject, he concurred in the opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that we wanted no Alexander to possess us of this modern Asia. All we wanted was, women and children.

[Great laughter and cries of "That we can have."] Mr. INGERSOLL [in continuation.] We had but to recur to the first-born American people—the principle of population.

The House would remember that when Dr. Franklin became satisfied in England that there was an end to all possibility of a peaceful arrangement between that country and the United States, he said to a friend who was with him: "Go home, and tell our people to get children as fast as possible; that is the only chance we have." And that was precisely what we had to do now upon the Oregon question—"get children as fast as possible."

[The House, on both sides, seemed not less amused than delighted with this proposition, to which the tokens of assent were loud and numerous.] During the negotiations in the year 1818—negotiations on the part of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, and Mr. Rush as minister to England—three terms joint occupation were never used. But in the year 1826, in the proposed to the 6th conference between Mr. Gallatin and the British plenipotentiaries, the words, "joint occupation," for the first time stole into the negotiations. And he begged leave to read the language. He quoted from page 446 of Greenhow's book:

"As preliminary to this discussion, it is highly desirable to mark distinctly the broad difference between the nature of the rights claimed by Great Britain and those asserted by the United States, in respect to the territory in question.

"Over a large portion of that territory, namely, from the 42d degree to the 49th degree of north latitude, the United States claim full and exclusive sovereignty.

"Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory. Her present claim, in respect to any part, but to the whole, is limited to a right of joint occupancy in common with other States, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance."

This was the first time that the idea of joint occupancy—which was a monstrous concession—occurred, and he understood it. And he was surprised that his friend, the chairman of the Committee on the Territories, who was disposed to carry this matter up to Adams—who had made it his alpha and omega, the beginning and the end of his bill—should concede that there was such a thing as joint occupancy. Again he repeated there was no such thing. All we had to do was peacefully to adhere to our rights—a course of proceeding at which no civilized nation had a right to take offence—at which no Christian would or could take offence. We had a right to say, "The time had arrived when we think this question should be settled; for that purpose we relieve ourselves, not by the sword, but by cutting the Gordian knot, by the way in which we cut it, we and you together, have provided that it shall be done. We give you notice that the commercial and other arrangements, or whatever they were—understandings as to commerce and navigation, as to dealing with the aboriginal tribes of the territory—will be at an end in twelve months, and then what is ever proper and right between the parties, will be done."

He repeated, whilst he had heard with delight the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams] because, well known as that gentleman was both here and in Europe, his opinions would have an immense and inestimable influence, in no war for Oregon if it can be avoided; if not, a peace which England has an inch of ground on American soil.

The debate was further continued by Mr. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, and others. Mr. W. having concluded:

Mr. OWEN said: The House need not apprehend that I shall trouble them with an hour speech. I have but a few remarks to make; and I should not have been to make even these few, but for my unwillingness that some of the statements which have just fallen from a gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WINTHROP] whom we all respect, should go forth, without explanation or contradiction.

I come to the main point at once. The gentleman asks: why should we now give notice of termination of what is popularly called the joint occupancy? Why desire, at this time, to terminate it? Convention! Or, in fact, where the necessity ever to terminate it? Why not let things remain as they are, and proceed to settle the country?

I will answer why; and, in doing so, shall give the reasons that induced me, two years ago, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL] has reminded the House, to introduce, and seek to have passed, the notice in question.

I wished, by the notice, to terminate this Convention because the Convention is doing us, day by day, much harm. The Convention is enabling Great Britain gradually to obtain all that, by diplomacy, she has sought of us. We offered her the latitude 49 as a boundary. She, in return, proposed to run that parallel to the Columbia and then down the centre of that river to the Pacific, in latitude about 46. This last proposal would give her the country north of the river; and that very country she is, from day to day, now gradually obtaining, by means of this Convention.

Is it an American settler now living north of the Columbia? So far as I know or believe, not one. I have recently conversed with an intelligent gentleman who has spent some years in that country; and he informs me, that the moment a citizen of the United States attempts to settle north of the river on the British side, they persist in driving him out of the Hudson Bay Company's East India Company of that region—seeks to it that they are removed and caused to emigrate south of the stream. How is this done! By forcible ejectment! Oh no. This agent of the British Government has far too much worldly wisdom for that; but by gold; by the offer, if it be necessary, of large sums as an inducement to remove.

Mr. DOUGLASS.—In one case they pulled down the cabins of a settler, north of the Columbia.

Mr. OWEN. On that point I cannot speak; but this I know, that one American citizen who had attempted to settle near Vancouver received eight hundred dollars, to induce him to move into the Valley of the Columbia. What is the end of all this! Why it must be apparent to every one. Unless, indeed, quarrels breed war, settlement and public opinion.

in that country will alike determine the Columbia as the line, and Great Britain will finally become the possessor of every foot north of the river.

Are we prepared for this? Is it the policy of our country, as the gentleman from Massachusetts would intimate, worthless and not worth contending for? Sir I would as soon abandon to Great Britain every foot of Oregon as to give her the harbors of Puget Sound, lying as they do north of the Columbia, but south of 49 deg. Have you remarked, sir—you must have done so, if you have followed the course of this question—that every proposal made by Great Britain, officially or unofficially, is a proposal which directs us of Puget Sound. When hard pressed in 1836, they offered to concede a rocky peninsula lying south of Cape Flattery, but wholly west of Puget Sound, which was to be England's. And recently, the Albi made what may perhaps be deemed a sort of semi-official British proposal; namely, to run down the Columbia to a point some ten or fifteen miles south of the southern extremity of Puget Sound, and thence down to the Pacific; still leaving Puget Sound to Great Britain. Let the offers be varied as they will, the harbors of Puget Sound are not to be ours. Sir, the British government contends not for the useless and the unprofitable. When they adhere to unreasonable demands, it is always for something valuable and of which they know the value. They know well, that there is not, from the straits of Fuca clear down to 42 deg., a single harbor where a vessel of two hundred tons burden can ride in safety. They know, that whoever owns these harbors has the key to the commerce of the whole country. They know, that, if things are suffered to remain at present, they will have the maritime control of Oregon.

Such a consummation never can be permitted by these States. If, as every one sees must soon happen, a great line of communication with China and the East Indies is established through Oregon, that line will, in all probability, terminate on the southern extremity of Puget Sound, and there will be the point of embarkation. Needs it more to prove, that Oregon, without Puget Sound, is almost worthless to us!

I differ from my friend from New York [Mr. KING] in the opinion, that our government offered the compromise of 49, with no intention that it should be accepted. I believe the offer was made, as the President has said, in deference to the action of his predecessors. I believe the offer was made in deference, also, to that which we may deem the public opinion of the world; a public opinion, which has been mainly formed on this point, by our own concessions and offers to compromise. Nor do I agree with the gentleman from New York, that every man of common sense must know, that Great Britain would refuse that offer. Every one who has strictly examined that, as a compromise, is one far more favorable to Great Britain than she, even on her own grounds of pretension, had a right to expect. The gentleman from Massachusetts talks of vague traditional discoveries as sources of title. Does he not know that Great Britain, rejecting these, now founds her claim on other ground? That her commissioners have officially declared, that the rights of the United States and of England, on the northwest coast, are now to be traced, not in narratives of early voyages, many of them apocryphal, but in the text of the Nooka convention of 1791? That convention, she declares contains the title, ours and hers. Now, sir, I will not at this time go into a subject somewhat intricate and tedious; but if the House, when the Oregon question comes directly before them, will afford me an opportunity, I promise to prove from documents official and uncontested, even if we grant to England all she asserts in regard to this celebrated convention, and admit that it is in force to the present day—that, even then, a compromise founded on this very document, thus claimed by England as the sole just foundation of territorial right in Oregon, would be a compromise of our rights.

And that, when our government, as she has so often done, has offered forty-nine, she has stricken off for the sake of peace, three entire degrees; and that, too, from her just demand, supposing it founded on the very convention which England sets up as the charter of her rights in Oregon.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has said, that peace—peace—is in itself an honor. I must differ from him in that opinion. I hope and believe that there is not on this floor, one more sincerely friendly to peace, one more desirous to see it maintained, than myself. But there may be peace, not only not honorable, but utterly disgraceful; peace obtained by truckling, peace tolerating wrong, peace procured by aggravated war, one long, I am reminded of an anecdote related by a revolutionary writer. It was on the eve of the great struggle, which made America free, that a certain man was standing at his door, his little boy by his side, and engaged in conversation touching the approaching war. It was said, that the boy, who was no more than a child, said to his father, "I am reminded of an anecdote related by a revolutionary writer. 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